The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

11,147 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1884.

PPING.

ORIENTAL COMPANY.
PORT SAID, MALTA,
H, LONDON, BRINDISI,
MARSEILLES.

r MAR-
our weeks
o the for-
weather (21
ourney from
Marseilles,
ent :—
lass Rs. 370.
lars of which
ply to
. YARKER,
and O. S. N. Co.

LE ITALIANA.
O RUBATTINO.
lar Mail Steamers
BAY on the 1st of each
on, calling at ADEN
RT SAID, MESSINA
DA, and MARSEILLES, starting from
h of every month for BOMBAY.
Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500,
First, Second, and Third Class respec-
of Wine. Infants are allowed free.
ree and under ten years, half fare.
owed liberal discount.
Baggage will be delivered in
CHARGE, to the extent allowed
and 10 per cent. is allowed to
this three, six, and twelve months
te of LANDING.
First Class Steamers will leave
Tons. H.P.
...... 3000 800 .... 1st Sept.
ollo Bunder between 10 and 11
with Passengers and heavy
ts available for 17 days, to
ghton, both from Genoa and
rmation and other particulars,
F. BOZZONI, Agent.
phinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

TIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
LAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES
n August. She carries a Doctor

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
der 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
y fares from Marseilles to London are
d Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
.... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
avy luggage will be delivered in London
o the extent allowed by the passage ticke
articulars, apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.
h June, 1884.

O- HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co.
E OF STEAMERS
RINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
ANAL.

tains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
......	3,500	550	29th Aug.
ona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
......	4,100	600	29th Oct.
usin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

s on board of every Steamer.
SSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

ow issued available for SIX
tes :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
ISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

ude *Wines supplied at meals.*
BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and
the 3rd of each month.
y's steam launch will be in attendance at
der on the day of sailing to convey passen-
luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

O COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA-
PORE AND HONGKONG.

Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail 1884.
(new)...B. Gelcich......	4,100	600	28th Aug.
........G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	28th Sept.

ll be received on board after sunset on the
to sailing.
ces effected by the General Insurance
mited), Marine Branch.
e particulars freight, passage, &c., &c.,
G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
ce, 29, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June

N LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE following sailings have been arranged :—
AY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
	3,000	Macmahon	25th Aug.
	3,000	Heer	5th Sept.
	2,500	Nelson	15th "

by other first-class steamers at regular
r carries a properly qualified Surgeon and
d Wines can be had on board at moderate
rs have splendid accommodation for first-
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
lars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.
e now importing wines
ental Houses from whom
eir supplies, thus remov-
perienced by Europeans in
thoroughly sound wines at a
to THE HEAD GODOWN-
t, Fort.

R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
quarts at........ Rs. 4-4 per dozen.
pints at........ ,, 3-0 ,,
quarts at......... ,, 4-9 ,,
pints at.. ...... ,, 2-12 ,,
in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.
obtained the highest honour, awarded at the
tta International Exhibition.
TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a.m. (local time), 1st September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin, Brass and Iron ware.	Under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on 1st September 1884.
Cattle Equipments.	,, 12	1st Do.
Stationery and Book-binding.	,, 13	8th Do.
Chickens and Eggs.	,, 14	8th Do.
Ice.	,, 15	8th Do.
Fish, salted.	,, 16	8th Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, hire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, her permitting.

R ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

"ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

"BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

KINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
th July, 1884. Agents.

WARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available CALCUTTA and any principal Railway o all parts of the Globe.
OKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE ntinent, and every assistance rendered to th COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c. of Routes, quotations, and full particulars application.

ss. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
A : 10½, Old Court House Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALBUMS FOR PRESENTATION,

In avarity of shapes and sizes.
From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100.

	Rs.	a.
The Belgravia Album	14	0
The Juvenile Album	16	0
The Flower and Field Album	25	0
The Crematie Album	30	0
The Alexandra Album	25	0
The Nautical Album	25	0
The Grosvenor Album	18	0
The Album of the Elements	25	0
The British Army Album	45	0
Our Island Home Album	25	0
The Picturesque Album	50	0
The White Flower Album	25	0
Album des Roses	30	0
New Japanesque Album	100	0
Russia Leather large. (Presentation Album)	75 to 100	

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Best Electro-plated Claret-Cup Jugs.
Salvers, [illegible] Centre Pieces.
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases (6 pairs).
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases (6 of each).
Sets of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Sets of 4 Fruit Helping Spoons.
Large and handsome Cruet Frames.
Breakfast or Bacon Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Combination Breakfast Frames.
Soda and Brandy Frames.
Inkstands.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID SILVER.

Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Collarettes.
Necklets and Lockets, Pairs of Bracelets.
Brooch, Earrings and Bracelet, in case.
Two Salt Cellars and Spoons.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Lockets, in a variety of beautiful designs.
Pen and Pencil Cases, Compasses.
Rings, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings.
Necklets, Pendants, Brooches.
Studs and Links, Ear Studs, Crosses.
Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

TRANSLATIONS OF FRENCH NOVELS BY FAVOURITE AUTHORS.
Rs. 2 EACH.

BY EMILE ZOLA.

L'Assomoir.
Joys of Life.
Claude's Confession.
Her Two Husbands.
Girl in Scarlet.
Ladies' Paradise.
In the Whirlpool.
Nana.
Helene.
Albine.
Pot Bouille.
A Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.
Magdalen Ferat.
The Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana's Daughter, sequel to Zola's Nana.

BY HENRY GREVILLE.

Sylvie's Betrothed.
Trials of Raissa.
Guy's Marriage.
Princess Ogherof.

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Black Venus ; by Belot.
Stranglers of Paris ; by Belot.
La Grande Florine ; by Belot.
Amors of Phillipe ; by Feuillet.
Count de Camors ; by Feuillet.
Parisian Romance ; by Feuillet.
Madame Bovary ; by Flaubert.
Evangelist ; by Daudet.
Sabine's Falsehood ; by Altieri.
A Fascinating Woman ; by Laide.
A Russian Princess ; by Gonzales.
Mons le Ministre ; by Claretie.
Mme. Pompadour's Garter ; by Andre.
Monsieur, Madame and Baby ; by Savage.
Cammille ; by Dumas.
Count of Monte Cristo ; by Dumas. Rs. 2-8.
Countess of Monte Cristo, companion to Count of Monte Cristo. Rs. 2-8.
Wife of Monte Cristo, continuation of Count of Monte Cristo.
Son of Monte Cristo, sequel to Wife of Monte Cristo.

THACKER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND POPULAR EVENING CONCERT

TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1884.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture....
Violincello Solo ......Reverie ......Dunkler.
Major Wickham.
Song ......"Remember me no more"..Sir W. Robinson.
Mr. Dixon.
Song ......"The Gate of Heaven" ....Berthold Tours.
(With Pianoforte, Harmonium, & Violin accompaniment.)
Mrs. Wickham.
Piano Solo..{a. Album Blatt ......} Theodor Kischner
{b. Fantasie Impromptu ...} Chapin.
Miss Schmuch.
Song ......"Odi Tu" ......Tito Mattei.
Mr. Wyer.
Song ......"Should be upbraid" ......
Mrs. Adams.
Duet ......"While Old Time Rolls gaily on." ......J. N. Hatton.
Tenor and Bass.
Mr. Jones and Mr. Lamb.

PART II.

Violin Solo...Le Rêve ......J. Schmuch.
Herr Schmuch.
Song ......"Trusty as Steel" ......Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. Lamb.
Song ......"The Trout" ......Schubert.
Mrs. Wickham.
Song ......"Alice, where art Thou" ..J. Ascher.
Mr. Dixon.
Piono Solo...In Senta's Spinnstube Spinning-wheel ......Franz Bendel.
Miss Schmuch.
Song ......"On the banks of Allan Water." ..
Mrs. Adams.
Song ......"The Postillion" ......Molloy.
Mr. Wyer.
Quartette ......

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To commence at 9 p.m. Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Carriages at 10-30 p.m.

Admission Rupee 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Price Rs. 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the GANESH CHUTURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th August, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP that existed between NARANJEE MOOLJEE and the undersigned has been DISSOLVED since the 6th instant (Cocoanut Day) ; and the undersigned will not be responsible for any indents or orders signed by the said Naranjee Mooljee in his name.

શા૦ ચીમનલાલ પરભુદાસ.
i.e., CHEEMUNLALL PURBHOODASS,
Merchant.
Champa Gullee, 18th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by JEEBAI, widow of KHOJA KHAN MAHOMED NENSEY, trading under the name of KHAN MAHOMED NENSEY, to her son-in-law, KHOJA ALLY MAHOMED POONJAH, has been WITHDRAWN and CANCELLED.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Attorneys for Jeebai, widow.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A FRESH CLASS will be formed during September, to begin work on the 1st of October. For Rules, Regulations, &c., apply to the undersigned, from whom also application forms may be obtained.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Principal, Agricultural College.
Office of the Principal, Agricultural College, Saidapet, 16th August, 1884.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 21st instant, to Monday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

NOTICE inviting sealed Tenders on the 19th instant for supplying WATER-PROOF SHEETS, &c., is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. BOYD, Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona and Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper General.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10.
	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10 A.
	Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April, 1885, under Schedule No. 14.
	Beef and mutton for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 14 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Parties who may wish to tender at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Secunderabad and Bangalore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat Officers at those stations for forms of tenders and schedules and to hand over to them receipts for the earnest money deposit.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,

CONTAINING SEVENTEEN COLOURED SKETCHES,
Entitled "A LOVER'S QUARREL,"
FOUR COLOURED PICTURES,
A complete Novel, entitled
"A MAN OF HIS WORD,"
And Special Coloured Supplement,
"THE LOST BIRD."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing several complete Tales with beautiful Engravings and
Large Coloured Supplement,
"HAPPY DAYS."
Price Re. 1. Post-free Re. 1-4 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0	14
Large Bottles	Re. 1	8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the booksellers

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS ! BEST LONDON-MADE. UMBRELLAS !!

GENT'S

	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella	10 12	8 0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14 16	0 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18	0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialitè," Choice Sticks with sterling silver mounts	22 & 26	0 0

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, Crutch, Crook, and Horn Handles	9 & 10	8 8
Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, handsome silver mounts ...	13	0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS—12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR PER V. P. P.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } **BOMBAY.**

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS :
H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.

Copies thereof may be seen at their Offices.

The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.

We offer their Wine "Royal Charter" to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.

Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs.	25
In Hunting	,,	30
In Semi-hunting	,,	35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,,	35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS,
IRON-MONGERS AND TIMBER-MERCHNTS.

WE are now prepared to undertake Brass as well as plain and ornamental Iron Castings. Estimates furnished on application.

Sole Agents for J. and H. Gwynne's Celebrated Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, prices reduced.

Sole Agents for Geo. Lucas and Co's Fire-proof Safes with Chubb's locks, several sizes on hand.

Imports.—With the aid of a good code we can obtain supplies not in stock through our London Agents at short notice.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES...... GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
OFFICE AND WORKS .... MODY BAY, near the Ice Factory.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
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And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
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For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

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BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning soverign of all Sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

IMPERMEABLE WATCHES, water-tight and dust-proof, in nickel silver cases Rs. 30, in silver cases Rs. 40, to be seen under water, at Hormusjee Maneckjee and Co., No. 18, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOVELTIES in LADIES' COMPANIONS and BAGS of RUSSIAN-LEATHER, of LATEST DESIGN. Also JEWEL and WORK BOXES. A shipment just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, three BILLIARD TABLES. Apply to Manager, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality only all shades, Re. 1-8 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD [illegible] Church-gate-street, Fort.

COOKING STOVES of great variety, with pots complete, to burn fuel or coal. Price Rs. 40 to 140 each.—Hormusjee & Co., opposite Bank of Bombay.

FOR SALE, prize-bred Skye-terrier Dog, very handsome, age twelve months. Apply Captain Atkin, s.s. Bassano, Prince's Dock.

ALLSOPP'S NEW L-G ALE, also E. and I. BURKE'S TRENT ALE, may be had in cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pint bottles, on application to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Benn, Ashley and Co.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

ENGINES NEW, improved type, 10 to 16 horse-power, ready for immediate delivery. Representives of the late James Bapty, Falkland-road.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

INDIGO-BLUE and Coloured Mixture Boy's Jersey Suits, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9, complete. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Civil and Military Taylors, Hummum-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,—Two plots of GROUND, very centrally situated for business purposes. May be seen on application to the Manager East India Flour Mills, Byculla.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM. PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Cotton Frauds Legislation, and to pass resolutions thereon.

By order of the Chairman.
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.
SEASON, 1884.

APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each.
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 ,, ,,
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 ,, ,,
Apply
T. LIDBETTER,
24, Apollo-street, Bombay,
Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
23, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Gungadass Mucondass, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Hajee Abba Ahmed and Gunnee Dawood, the following immoveable property :—All that piece of fazandaree land, with messuage, tenement, or a compartment of dwelling-house erected or standing thereon, situate on the western side of Memon wada-street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-six and seven-ninths square yards, or thereabouts ; and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment lately under No. 68, and now under No. 72, and bounded on the east by Memonwada-street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Mahomed Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hajee Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 19th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
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A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1884. Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th September next, up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m., at the office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, for Contract as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened aad the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

COAL—under Schedule No. 3.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11-30 a. m., on 3rd September next, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, for Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, for two years from 15th September 1884 to 14th September 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tonnage on Country Craft from Bombay to the Persian Gulf (any port), Aden and Karachi, under schedule No. 2.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
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MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7	0
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Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

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	Rs.	a.
Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2	8
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COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1	8
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Engraving per line extra	1	0
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Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5	0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1	12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.
RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

WITH one or rather two holidays again this week, for the Banks closed on Wednesday, while Thursday was really the native holiday, we have a very quiet state of business to report. The home advices regarding Cotton are not such as to induce exports, and the enquiry for Wheat and Seeds is almost equally limited. The effect of this on Freights has naturally been very depressing, and the liners are now offering to book for Liverpool, old scale, at 18s. 9d., whilst for Continental Ports the quotations are 23s. 9d. to 25s., but quite nominal, and no charters are reported. Imports are perhaps a shade more active than exports, but not much, as the weakness displayed by the Liverpool and Manchester markets is an inducement to buyers to operate cautiously in the hope of lower prices later on. Money continues very easy, and Sterling Exchange is weak, but Government Paper and Shares, which might be expected to develope additional firmness under the circumstances, continue dull and declining. Spinning Mill shares are specially affected by the prospect of war between France and China, and as they constitute a large proportion of the market, they exercise an unfavourable influence generally.

Crop accounts on the whole are very encouraging. In a few places in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country only are prospects for the monsoon crops really unfavourable, elsewhere the rainfall, though light, has been seasonable, and the crops are in good condition.

MONEY.—There is nothing new to notice in the position of the market. Accommodation is freely available at 3 per cent., and possibly even less on Government Paper, and at 5 per cent. on shares but in the absence of speculation there is little demand, and the regular trade of the port is not likely, from present appearances, to create any until towards the end of the year.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase Rs.	1,26,011
Do. do. Branches	Decrease „	4,93,371
Other Deposits	Decrease „	12,05,926
Government Securities	Decrease „	1,00,025
Loans	Decrease „	6,07,941
Bills Discounted	Decrease „	2,00,611
Cash with Correspondents	Increase „	1,39,356
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease „	7,94,388

EXCHANGE.—Wednesday being a bank holiday nothing was done in Sterling until Thursday, when, with advice of the Council drawings having only brought 1s. 7 9-16d. for telegraphic and 1s. 7½d. for bills, and Bar Silver being quoted 1-16d. lower, we opened at a decline of 1-32d. on the rates of mail-day. Since then there has been no change whatever. Export trade being perfectly stagnant, there are no bills offering of any moment, and but for Calcutta, the influence of which is towards steadiness, we should see a material decline from present rates low as they are. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7½d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	„
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	„
Documents do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Francs, do. do.	2·08½	„

For future delivery we quote current rates up to the end of September, 1-32d. higher to the end of the year and an additional 1-32d. later.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very weak throughout, and has given way in value daily. On Monday last we quoted Fours at Rs. 99 13-16, on Tuesday they receded to Rs. 99¾, on Thursday to Rs. 99 11-16, on Friday to Rs. 99 9-16, on Saturday to Rs. 99 7-16, and to-day we cannot quote better than Rs. 99 5-16 for Cash and ⅛ for forward delivery. Fours-and-a-half have gone back from Rs. 102⅞ to Rs. 102¼, at which they are nominal, and the market all round shows signs of continued weakness. Why it should be so with money at its present level, it is difficult to say, but the fact exists and we doubt if any improvement will take place until more confidence is apparent in shares as well.

SHARES.—The market was closed both on Wednesday and Thursday, and since then there has been very little doing, values having declined daily in *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares, which in turn have caused a generally week feeling all round. Our quotations show a fall of Rs. 35 in Framjee Petit, Rs. 30 in Budneira, Rs. 25 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 20 in Alliance, Hindustan, Khatao Muckonjee, Manockjee Petit and People of India, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, Southern India, and Western India, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in others. At this decline anything in the shape of present working is, we should say, fully discounted, but the Chinese question is looked upon with considerable apprehension, as even should the [illegible] ports not be closed, actual [illegible] are bound to tell seriously against trade. In *Press* Companies there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort, Rs. 10 in Bombay, Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian and Prince of Wales. *Banks* are all as last quoted, and in the *Miscellaneous* list there are few alterations. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 50 down, Telephone Rs. 2½ lower. Flour Mills are steady, and business has been done in Bombay Flour Mills at Rs. 57½ premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The holidays have rather interfered with business this week, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 2,000 packages. Irrespective of that, however, the general tone is dull, as the downward tendency of the home markets renders dealers willing sellers and the raverse of eager buyers. Prices in most cases we should call about one anna per piece lower, and although accounts from the interior are fairly favourable, no recovery is likely until we see stronger advices from home.

TWIST.—A very limited demand prevails for English Yarn, but prices are fairly well maintained, especially for Water Twist of medium counts, which is in moderate supply. Local Yarns are dull owing to the absence of demand for China, and only about 2,500 packages have changed hands at slightly easier rates.

METALS.—*Copper* is in slightly better request, and a recovery of As. 8 per cwt. has been established in Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is also As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. higher, but the demand nevertheless is not very active, and stocks are quite equal to existing requirements. *Iron* is firmer, and in some cases slightly higher in value.

COALS.—The arrival of one or two cargoes unsold on owners' account has depressed the market somewhat for near Coals, a cargo of Davison's West Hartley in harbour having been sold at Rs. 14½ alongside. For future shipment, however, sellers are still very firm at Rs. 15 for West Hartley and Cardiff, but only a retail business is doing at the rate.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—So far as export business is concerned we could scarcely have had a quieter week, no transactions of any moment having been reported either ready or forward. Nor is the demand for the local mills at all active, and prices have accordingly weakened by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Quotations, however, are in a great measure nominal, and were buyers really to come out they would have no difficulty in getting in considerably under market rates.

Receipts for the week have been on a full average scale for the time of year, consisting mainly of Westerns, but shipments are insignificant, and must continue so until an inquiry sets in from Europe.

NEW CROP.—From all quarters the reports are now very favourable, the monsoon, although under the average, having been particularly seasonable in distribution. A great deal, however, depends on the character of the September rains as was made manifest last season, and we must wait another six weeks at least before we can speak with any confidence regarding the ultimate outturn of even the earliest growths.

We have not heard of any transactions in New Cotton this week. Nominal quotations are for Good Bengals November-December, Rs. 155 ; Good Omras, Rs. 189, Good Broach ; Rs. 216 ; for March delivery.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	5,588	3,880	4,418
Since 1st January	1,395,128	1,383,338	1,398,000
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,158	3,470	1,683
Since 1st January	1,117,722	1,168,716	1,297,901
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	839	1,753	...
Since 1st January	91,885	43,698	46,742

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 188	4 11-16d.
Do. Good	„ 183	4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 173	4 5-16d.
Omra, Fully Good	„ 187	4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 180	4½d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 170	4¼d.
Westerns, Good	„ 169	4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 164	4⅛d.
Compta, F.G.F.	„ 169	4 7-32d.
Do. G.F.	„ 163	4 3-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	„ 188	4 11-16d.

WHEAT.—Although supplies have been pretty liberal, the adverse accounts from home have been against new business, and very little has been done. Prices are about As. 4 per candy lower, but this does not bring them to anything like a level with the European markets, whence it is almost impossible to attract offers. We quote :—No. 1 White Pessy, Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27 ; No. 2, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-8 ; Jubbulpore, Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 25 ; Catha, Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 per candy. Receipts are :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	215,821	245,684	50,889
Since 1st January	„	5,736,563	7,631,587	5,681,389

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm owing to limited supplies, the quotation being now Rs. 5-11 per cwt. For export there is not much doing. Arrivals show the following comparisons :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	22,679	75,917	7,723
Since 1st January	„	3,499,243	3,784,529	2,607,715

RAPESEED is quiet at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 for Yellow Guzerat. In Gingelly there is not much doing, New White is quoted at Rs. 38 per candy for November delivery.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	950
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all		40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,275
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,425
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	155
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,150
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 20	337½
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	420
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 25	222½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	705
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	701	Rs. 5	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	342½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	750
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000		1,000		250
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Coorla Mills	500		1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	42½
Empress S. & W. Co.	130	500	all	Rs. 37	855
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	775
Golam Baba S. Co.	500	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	465
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	740
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad SpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Hope Cotton Mills Co	1,000	500	500		54½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all		985
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	595
Jowraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	810
Khatao Muckonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	945
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	16 p.	308xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,285
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	232½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,445
National Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	960
Oriental	6,000	625	625	Rs. 20	620
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 11	240
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	225
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,472
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	850
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 11-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	71-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617½
Do. New Shares					

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-8
Carolas	„ 235
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-9
Gold Leaf	„ 19-13-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-12-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-12-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-7-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 16th August, as compared with the statement of 9th August :—

	Aug. 9. Rs.	Aug. 16. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
PublicDeposits at Head Office	33,75,204	35,01,215
do. do. at Branches	17,63,802	12,70,431
Other Deposits	1,81,26,520	1,69,20,594
Post Bills	14,577	14,077
Cash Credits undrawn	4,69,284	5,18,262
	3,62,49,387	3,47,24,579
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	55,62,861	54,62,836
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,51,312	13,93,392
Loans, on Security of do.	43,94,000	37,86,049
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,477	1,211
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,26,287	1,21,25,676
Stamps	2,920	2,907
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,62,581 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,55,000	3,07,581	3,07,581
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,20,185	7,59,541
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,79,764	1,08,85,376
	3,62,49,387	3,47,24,579

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons Captain S Bason, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain S. Sheppard, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,912 tons, Captain L. MacMahon, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Glasgow (12th July) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bassano, 1,186 tons, Captain J. Atkin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (12th July) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain J. W. Webber, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, &c. brought a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 913 tons, Captain T. Gillett, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Mozambique (20th July) brought a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE steamer Knight of St. George, 1,973 tons, Captain J. L. Shield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (17th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ship Scottish Isles, 1,997 tons, Captain T. Carrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from North-Shield (10th May) with a cargo of 3,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE French steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain C. Escarras, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. J. W. Meade, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, and two deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain J. H. Fletcher, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, Mr. Mathews, Mr. D. O. Costa, and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 840 tons, Captain J. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kurrachee (14th Aug.) brought a general cargo, Lieut. Stuart, two soldiers, and 24 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. Penfound, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Goolam Hoosein Samjee, Inspector Vicajee Furdonjee Modi, Inspector Narayen Swamy, and 88 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Culna (s)	Fletcher	Calcutta, July 12.
	Clan Sinclair	MacMahon	Glasgow, July 12.
18	Bassano (s)	Atkin	Hull, July 12.
	Knight of St. George (s)	Shiell	Cardiff, July 17.
	Scotch Isles	Carrey	North Shield, May10
	Anglo-Indian (s)	....	Kurrachee, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Chilka (s)	Sheppard	Rangoon, &c.
	Zambesi ()	Bason	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Canton, Escarras, to Marseilles.
„ Assyria, Penfound, to Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Knight of St. Patrick, to Hull.
„ Burmah, to Kurrachee.
„ Bassano, to Hull and New York.
„ Culna, to Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
14	Cachemire (s)	Coste	Cardiff, June 28.
	Mahratta (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, August 2.
	British Princess	Peterson	Liverpool, April 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 14.—Steamers Khandalla, Commilla, and Malda. Barque Ganges.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munro s—7 packages cooking stoves, W. J. Essai ; 50 barrels rosin, Vullijee Essajee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—5 cases umbrellas, Framjee Edulјee Davur.
City of Carthage s—811 bundles steel hoops, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Seraglio s—1,417 bundles steel hoops, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—22 cases confectionery, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rohilla s—4 cases sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—30 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co ; 20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 4 cases liqueurs and 75 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.
Manilla s—25 cases brandy, Perozshaw Edulјee Sukhidas.

FROM GENOA.

China s—76 packages bar silver, (Rs. 285,000) The National Bank ; 29 boxes bar silver (Rs. 90,000), The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—250 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—15 cases prunes, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	424
Fall of Rain	1·11
Total fall during the month	4·23
„ „ „ year	43·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th.	0·29

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
46-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.
18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerjee vs. Purmanundas Jeewandas.—Little S. F. and N.
310-81—Macfarlane and E.—(for pauper) Bhasker Rughunath vs Rughunath Damoder—H. Bicknell.
272-82—Macfarlane and E.—Peeroo Mahomed vs. Sewjee Nathoo.—Payne G. and S.
21-83—In person (a pauper) Bhiccoo vs. Govind Succaram and others.—In person.
302-82—Tyebjee and D.—Surdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.
531-72—Little, S. F.—Nusserwanji Ruttonji Tata and others vs. Haji Aboo Talub Bebany and others—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.
Long Cause.
314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co vs. Kessowjee Naik and others.. Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., J. C. Cama and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

124-84—Jefferson B. and D.—J. Jefferson and others vs. W. Scott.
228-84—Thakurdas and D.—Lallji Cutchra and others vs. Dhanji Anundji and others.—Khunderao M., and in person.
Long Causes.
362-81—M. M. Munshi.—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others vs. L. C. Pereira—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
398-83—Payne, G. and S.—Allarakhia Thavur and others vs. Ebrahimbhoy Dossa—Macfarlane and E.
151-84—Hore C. and B.—Ramdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

253-84—Macfarlane and E.—The Bombay Saw Mills Co., vs. John Hewson.
261-84—Craigie L. and O.—Thacker Hemraj Luckmidas vs. Bawa Dada Meya Dosh Mahomed and another.
Long Causes.
183-84—Macfarlane and E.—Wamon Ramchundra Navher vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and others—Khunderao M., Thakurdas and D., and Shamrao P.—Part heard.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmondas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas—Tyabji and D., and Withibai widow of the deceased—B. and Bhugwandas—Part heard.
Long Causes.
470-81—Payne G. and S.—Meghjee Hurrichund vs. Becher Thackersey and another—Jefferson B. and D.
129-83—Payne, G. and S.—G. Olcese vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady—Bomonji and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Stuart, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 18.

Minchin, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Lahore.
Gray, Major, Border, on leave, from Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Officiating Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 19, 1884.

In consequence of the Town Hall being required for a concert on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, there will be no drill on that date.

Vols. G. Cokman and E. W. Fraser are transferred From H. to G. Company from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite). Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
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Semi-grand, on three legs „ 6 „ „ or „ 1,2

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

O'FARRELL—August 11, at Forest Hill, Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major T. O'Farrell, M. A., M. D., Army Medical Department, of a son.

DEATH.

WARMINGTON—August 11, at Murree, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Henry and Louisa Warmington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1884.

THE German Consul-General in Egypt has been summoned to Varzin to confer with Prince Bismarck upon Egyptian affairs. When the great Chancellor has conferences at Varzin, something is sure to happen, as a rule. This particular conference will attract attention. It will be viewed in connection with two circumstances which appear to give it significance. Last week it was announced that Count Kalnoky had gone to Varzin, to have an interview with the Prince which was understood to be important. No hint was given of the purpose of the interview. But scarcely a fortnight before, Mr. Gladstone had announced to the House of Commons that while France was antagonistic in the Conference, and Italy and Turkey supported the English propositions, Germany, Austria, and Russia declined to vote. It could not have been by mere coincidence that three great military monarchies assumed what a diplomatist would term "an identical attitude" on that occasion. The three Emperors are known to have drawn together some time before the Conference was held. The recriminatory war between the German and the Russian press had ceased, evidently by word of command. Throughout Europe it was understood that the alliance of the three Emperors was on the point of being renewed, if it had not actually been resuscitated. Matters being in that position, it [illegible] to suppose that the three Powers were acting in concert [illegible] ference, and that they all and each abstained of set purpose from taking any course which might have for its result the closing of the Egyptian question for the time being. Had either France or England been confronted by the concert of Europe, it is morally certain that a definitive agreement would have been arrived at. As it is, nothing has been effected excepting the "death" of the Anglo-French agreement. England and France take their own divergent courses, which is no doubt precisely what Prince Bismarck intended. The Conference was scarcely dissolved, when Count Kalnoky proceeded to Varzin to have the important but quite secret interview. Now the German Consul-General is summoned to confer with the Prince, who does not waste his time in purposeless talk. The symptoms indicate that the three Powers are preparing some policy of their own. It cannot be supposed that they are troubling themselves particularly about Egypt. The condition of things in that country will serve its purpose, if it occupies England and irritates France. We must be prepared to expect a second edition of the Berlin Memorandum which re-opened the Eastern question on a former occasion, when the three Emperors thought that the chronic insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina furnished a pretext and an opportunity for intervening to their own advantage in the affairs of Turkey. Whatever were the secret hopes of their Majesties in re-opening the Eastern question by the manifesto from Berlin, circumstances fell out so perversely, partly no doubt owing to the intervention of Lord Beaconsfield, that they were not realized. It ought not to astonish the world if the projects which failed of fruition on that occasion were now to be essayed once more, while a Western alliance is out of the question, England being occupied with Egypt, and France pursuing her colonial adventures.

THE question regarding which the Committee of the Port Trustees went to Poona to consult with His Excellency a short time ago has not commanded the attention it deserves. The Governor wished to see the Trustees in order to ascertain if some arrangement could not be made between the Port Trust, the Municipality, and the G. I. P. Railway to build the long-talked-of bridge over the railway tracks at Waree-bunder, and to make a direct and broad thoroughfare through to the upper part of the island. It would appear from all we learn that the Trustees do not recognize any great advantage to accrue to them from the proposal, and while they are willing to give the land needed for the approaches, they decline any further share of the cost. It seems to us that the Trustees are making a great mistake, and that they should leave no stone unturned to open up the immense property they have to the north of Waree-bunder. The failure to recognize this would make us doubt if all the Trustees had ever been over their own property, if they really were able to appreciate what a splendid estate would be opened up to habitation and to trade, if the proposed bridge were built and a broad thoroughfare carried through to Sewree. Some 400,000 square yards of property and nearly three miles of the Port Trust foreshore are practically cut off from communication with the property near and to the south of the Prince's Dock. It is true that by narrow and crooked roads one can in time find his way from one end of the Port Trust property to the other, but it is not an easy undertaking ; and the result is that the demand for land north of Waree-bunder is very limited. The continuation of Frere-road by a bridge over the railway and thence through Mazagon, the old Frere Company's property, and on to Sewree would change all this. Thrown into convenient communication with the Fort, it would be at once in demand for houses and business purposes. The preparations for making the new dock have already drawn a number of merchants to the old Mazagon and Frere properties, where they have no direct communication with many of their customers. We are very confident that the proposed road, if made, would immediately enhance the value of all the upper portion of the island, and that no one would be so great gainers in this respect as the Port Trustees, who would unite their now divided property and open it all to merchants and householders.

It is a matter, too, in which the interests of the Municipality are at one with those of the Port Trust. The development of the upper portion of the Island of Bombay means an increased amount of taxable property. In fact, in this direction only is there the chance for any important growth of the city, and every opportunity should be seized by the Municipality to develop this portion of the town. At the present time the land necessary for the road can be obtained at a low price, and there are no important buildings on the line of the proposed road. There will be no excuse for allowing this portion of the town to be gradually built over, until the cost of making a good road becomes a matter involving an expense too great to be borne. The Native Town with its narrow, circuitous streets which so greatly impede the business of the city, should be a sufficient warning to the city authorities to act in time with regard to the undeveloped portion of the island, and to secure in advance the good broad streets which are so essential to health, convenience, and business. But it is asserted that the railway, which everywhere else builds the needed bridges over roads, ought to bear the whole expense of the bridge. If there had been a road here before, the G. I. P. Railway could fairly be called upon to bridge its own tracks. But this was not the case. Whatever ought to have been done regarding a reserve of right to make a road which should be carried over the rails by a bridge, nothing was done. We must remember, too, that this railway does not stand exactly in the position of a private corporation. The interest on the capital of this railway is guaranteed by the State, and half its net profits over the guaranteed interest reverts to the State. So that the question of the railway undertaking the whole cost is one in which the taxpayer is directly interested. We think that under these circumstances the Government would naturally support the railway in objecting to bear the full expense of this bridge, from which the railway will get back no direct return, and from which the Municipality and the Port Trust will profit largely. The principle of equal interest is fully as clear as it was in the case of the three overbridges on the Elphinstone property, in the cost of which the railway, the Municipality, and the Port Trust bore equal shares. It is much to be regretted that H. E. the Governor was unable through illness to meet the deputation from the Port Trust which went to Poona at his suggestion a few days ago to discuss this matter. The member of Council who took the Governor's place was naturally unable, taking the subject up then for the first time, to impress its importance on the Trustees. We shall be very sorry to see the matter left in abeyance : it is quite on the cards that we may soon have a Secretary of State or a Railway Administration in this country which would object to the railway's bearing so great a proportion of the cost as is now proposed. Meantime property all over the island must rise in value, and the land for the road will cost more a few years hence.

Now, the case would be different if the Port Trust were now, as was the case some years ago, struggling with a heavy debt, and unable to make the two ends meet. The financial position of the Trust is, however, very different from this. In the past three years its surplus revenue has amounted to over 20 lakhs of rupees. The result of the last financial year, after important reduction in their rates, was to enable them to pay over a lakh of capital expenditure on the Prince's Dock and nearly two lakhs on other capital works out of revenue, and still to leave a surplus of Rs. 3,22,200, "to be invested and held in reserve to meet future expenditure on revenue account." Now, where could this 3¼ lakhs be better invested than in this extension of direct communication to the north of the island ? Where would the Trustees earn a greater dividend, and at the same time give a greater convenience to trade than by the expenditure of this sum, or so much of it as may be necessary to secure the proposed bridge and road ? We challenge the Trustees to point to any investment which will com[illegible] either for direct or indirect returns. We would give the Trustees our full support in watching with the greatest care any and every proposed expenditure of the funds in their charge, but the estate entrusted to them is one which can only be judiciously managed by taking broad views of things. It is not by a parsimonious, restrictive, illiberal policy that the foreshore of a seaport like Bombay can be developed. It is not by dragging behind others, and waiting until forced by circumstances into expenditure, that the best use of, and the greatest benefit from, their property can be secured. Were the participation in the proposed communication between their different properties to involve an expenditure of two or three times what will be asked of them we would not hesitate to urge it. But to have their property practically cut in two, and important branches of business driven to the bunders in the northern part of the island, where communication is most difficult with a large portion of the city ; to leave 400,000 square yards of property undeveloped, when one-tenth of their surplus for the past three years, over and above the necessary land, would be more than enough to secure a broad thoroughfare, bringing all their properties into direct and convenient communication, is certainly not in the interests of the property entrusted to their care. We sincerely hope that the Trustees will reconsider the matter in a broad and liberal spirit. If they only dare to do with the Trust funds what they would not hesitate to do if the property were their own, there will be no unnecessary delay in giving the city and the trade the communication it has so long needed with the upper portion of the island.

THE arrangements for the conduct of business in the Rajpeepla State have now been completed. Major Stace and the Chief himself will jointly carry on the administration. Mr. Nandshanker Tooljashanker, the late Dewan of Cutch, will probably be appointed as head of the Alienation and Survey Departments.

IN the Nizam's dominions, the revenue and financial departments having been placed on a new basis, a scheme has now been introduced for the reorganisation of the district police. The author of the scheme is Colonel Ludlow, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Police, who, in addition to his police duties, will have supervision of all district jails. In order to carry out the scheme, Colonel Ludlow is invested with very wide powers, and to him will belong in a great measure the credit of success and the discredit of failure. Among the powers with which he has been invested are the suspension, degradation, transfer, and punishment by fine of officers. He may also offer rewards up to Rs. 100 for the detection of crime, but the total amount awarded in one year must not exceed Rs. 1,000. Unless the will and the desire to assist justice are stronger in Hyderabad than in Bombay, where a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the apprehension of a notorious but clever swindler went a-begging for several months, the limit of Rs. 1,000 must militate against the efficiency of the scheme. We think it would have been much better had Colonel Ludlow been allowed a wider discretion as to the amount to be paid in rewards, for where Rs. 100 would not be a sufficient inducement to a person to divulge the knowledge which he possessed, an offer of Rs. 200 might produce very excellent results. When on tour the Inspector-General has the power to employ a detachment of police as a temporary measure in case of riots, risings, &c., but here again a doubtful economy is shown, as the amount to be spent in maintaining such a force is not to exceed Rs. 150 per mensem. The Inspector-General will have two assistants, namely, Captain Laken, who will be the office assistant, and Rustom Ali Khan Nagur, who will be the assistant on tour. In case of emergency Captain Laken may also be required to go on tour. The Inspector-General himself will be on tour at least eight months out of the twelve. The scheme appears to be thorough and comprehensive, and it is to be hoped that the somewhat too careful regard for economy which is being shown will not prove an obstacle to its successful working.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock last night, with the European mails of the 1st August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. F. Topham.
Mr. Lockhart.
Mr. and Mrs. Adler.
Mrs. Tubbs, infant, and three children.
Captain Maxwell.
Mr. J. Duncan.
Mr. J. Tait.
Mr. H. A. Harris.
Mr. Garston.
Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin.
Mr. W. T. H. Brown.
Mrs. Burn.
Mrs. Langtry.
Mr. Smith.
Miss Anderson.
Mr. A. Stechelbach.
Mr. Gowan.
Mr. N. C. Mellon.
Mr. H. J. Ludlow.
Mr. J. B. Hewitt
Mr. G. V. Martyn.
Mr. W. S. Wilkinson.
Mr. C. E. Allen.
Mr. J. Aldred.
Mr. Burmanard.
Mr. H. J. Flood.
Mr. L. Bulmokind.
Mr. Gungaram.
Mr. J. Kendrick.
Capt. Vibart.
Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Jas. Wilkinson.
Mr. M. V. Smith.
Mr. Kodrutolch.

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Fenwick.
Dr. Boustead.
Mr. A. King.
Dr. W. C. Grant.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. W. Hobbs.
Mr. J. Cootumac.
Mr. J. Rossier.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

THE agitation against the House of Lords does not make much way. Of course, Mr. John Morley and the delegates of the Caucus, who at their meeting in Leeds last autumn forced the Government to adopt the plan of taking "Franchi[illegible] first," are now eager to punish the Peers [illegible] defeating their tactics ; and Mr. Morley's epigr[illegible]matic remark that the House of Lords mus[illegible] "mended" or "ended" was received by th[illegible] Wednesday with frantic cheering. But th[illegible]ernment seems anxious for the present t[illegible] this fresh attempt at dictation. The cou[illegible] not in the mood to support the Radical[illegible] for the abolition of the hereditary cham[illegible] Mr. Joseph Cowen points out in the [illegible] *Chronicle*, if the Lords have to go, th[illegible] must soon go too. One institution is [illegible]ous as the other. Mr. Cowen, [illegible] is, has the courage to say that [illegible] people are not prepared to cha[illegible]stitutional monarchy into a re[illegible] cannot get a Reform Bill passed [illegible] The Conservatives all over the [illegible] very good heart, and have begun to [illegible] battle with commendable zeal. Lo[illegible]bury has thrown himself into the cen[illegible] wonderful ardour. Last Friday he spo[illegible] afternoon at a large gathering of Co[illegible] editors in the Carlton Club, and again i[illegible]ing at the Press Dinner. On Mond[illegible] the best speech, I think, that he has [illegible] at a conference of delegates of the [illegible] Association in the Metropolitan [illegible] speech he carried the war into the enemy's camp, and, replying to the assertion that everyone ought to be satisfied with the indications Mr. Gladstone has given of what his plan of redistribution will be, he ridiculed very effectively what I may call the centrifugal force theory that representation should be greater in proportion to the distance of any place from Westminster, and showed that there is method in this madness, at Mr. Gladstone really governs the body of the Kingdom through its extremities. To-morrow week Lord Salisbury is to speak at the great Lancashire demonstration in Pomona Gardens, Manchester, which is expected to rival in numbers and enthusiasm the Liberal demonstration of last Saturday at the same place. You will be amused to hear that Lord Randolph Churchill has also consented to go down to this meeting and speak in defence of the line of action taken by the House of Lords. Lord Randolph, you will remember, thought the Lords should have passed the Franchise Bill, but, as they chose to fight on a battle-ground which he would not have selected, he will not, because he differed from them in judgment, desert his colours in the hour of need. This is, of course, the explanation he will give of his conversion. My own opinion is that he was completely taken aback at finding how unanimous the Conservative party are in supporting Lord Salisbury. The fact is, this struggle ought to be the making of Lord Salisbury. He has never had a chance before of becoming known to the rank and file of the party in the provinces, and under the pressure of necessity he is developing into a great popular leader. Lord Randolph was clear-sighted enough to see this, and to understand that, unless he fell into line with the Tory party, and employed his powers of public speaking in defence of the Peers, Lord Salisbury would cut him out altogether, and his occupation would be gone. Hence his eagerness to hush up all discussions on the Council of the National Union. He himself made overtures to the leaders of the party, offering to make way himself for Sir M. Hicks-Beach as chairman of the new Council, and to associate Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Salisbury's nephew, and Mr. Akers Douglas, the newly appointed Whip of the party, with his friend Mr. Gorst [illegible] chairman. This is on the [illegible] [illegible]nciple of [illegible] between two tame ones. How the arrangement will answer remains to be seen ; but everybody on the Council was glad to accept it for the sake of peace. Lord Salisbury, to conclude the compact in the regular English manner, entertained us all at dinner last night in Arlington-street. After dinner the host proposed the healths of the past and present chairmen of the Council, and Lord Randolph, in replying, proposed with much effusion the toast of "The Marquis of Salisbury." Never was repentant prodigal more cordially welcomed home. Lord Randolph sat on the Marquis's left hand, and they conversed together as if no shadow of discord had ever fallen upon their friendship. Lord Salisbury has behaved throughout this controversy with perfect temper and judgment. He has never taken the slightest offence at Lord Randolph's provoking language, and has consistently done everything in his power to bring about a reconciliation in the interest of the party, which never had greater need of united action.

Mr. Bourke has given notice of a question about the proposed Afghan Boundary Commission. Every well-informed person in this country shares the alarm felt in India at the probable consequences of the astounding blunder of sending a party of English officers to be marched about in triumph by a Russian military force on the Afghan frontier. The whole business of defining a frontier which we are both unable and unwilling to defend is only a piece of elaborate make-believe intended to throw dust into the eyes of poor deluded John Bull, and make him imagine his Government can still resist the advance of Russia in Central Asia. Of course, we can no more defend Herat now than we can take Sebastopol. Unhappily, there are but few people in this country who really understand Indian politics. Mr. Bourke's protest against incurring responsibilities which we do not mean to uphold with armed force is distasteful to one or two timid spirits on the front Opposition bench, who wish to shut their eyes to everything that may trouble their peace. It is heart-breaking work, in such circumstances, to try and get the House of Commons to adopt a patriotic policy in Central Asia. I believe all Anglo-Indians dislike this project of a Commission. Sir George Campbell spoke to me about it the other day, and said he would agree with Mr. Bourke in refusing to accept new responsibilities, but the Conservatives should have thought of that before they ever meddled with the Afghans. This is a good enough retort ; but the difference between the two parties is that the Conservatives accepted responsibilities with a determination to maintain them at all hazards, and not to shirk them as soon as they appeared dangerous.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the present condition of Zululand affords a valuable commentary on the speeches made at the Conference on Imperial Federation. Everybody nowadays, except Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Labouchere, concurs in the safe opinion that the integrity of the British Empire must be maintained ; but it is only a number of sentimental busybodies who imagine that it can be maintained by the creation of a regular Imperial Federation. No doubt, it seems at first sight a strange anomaly that ten to twelve millions of Englishmen who are remarkable for their activity, wealth, and intelligence, should, merely because they happen to live in the Colonies, be entirely unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament and have no voice in the control of a foreign policy which may at any moment expose them to the dangers of war with a great European Power. Canada is as populous as Ireland, Australia as Scotland, yet the Australians and Canadians have not a single representative in a House of Commons in which a Minister sustained by the votes of Scotch and Irish members can commit the whole Empire to a policy likely to involve it in the gravest disasters. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Colonists at present enjoy perfect immunity from imperial taxation along with the protection which is secured to them by the knowledge that in case of need they would be defended by the whole might of the British Empire. On the whole, therefore, the Colonists have no practical grievance to complain of. People who say that they have not at present the means of making their wishes known and respected in London cannot have studied the history of the recent agitations on the New Guinea and French convict questions. The most cold-blooded and unsympathetic of Colonial Secretaries, Lord Derby, has had his hand forced by the Australians, and has found himself compelled, however reluctantly, to sanction the virtual annexation of New Guinea, and to promise that England will support Australia in resisting by every means in her power the threatened invasion of Australian territory by French convicts. Australian opinion has secured a satisfactory settlement of those questions much more easily through the Colonial Office than if it had had to rely on the efforts of a few representatives in Parliament. But, now, take the very serious case of colonies, like those of South Africa, which are not so wealthy and flourishing as New South Wales and Victoria, and cannot afford to pay, as Australia does, the cost of a vigorous foreign policy on their borders. No one who is not deliberately blind to the truth, as too many political partisans in this country are, can help seeing that the Dutch population of South Africa treat English influence in that part of the world with contempt, and are resolved at all hazards to assert their supremacy. The compromise made with the Boer envoys in Bechuanaland is derided and made of no effect, and Boer freebooters are now the real masters of Zululand. Mr. Chamberlain, with the arrogance born of an utter incapacity to comprehend the conditions of the maintenance of British power and commerce throughout the world, complacently a[illegible]
not ?" It seems to him with his sla[illegible]
spirit, perfectly natural that English[illegible]
Africa, being in the minority, [illegible]
Dutch rule. He makes no acc[illegible]
judices of race which have [illegible]
Empire. But the English peo[illegible]
still animated by a nobler spi[illegible]
demagogue of Birmingham. [illegible]
for England to put forth [illegible]
to bring to a successful [illegible]
between Englishmen and [illegible]
But is it conceivable t[illegible]
ans would [illegible]it
their f[illegible]
This [illegible]
and [illegible]
ta[illegible]
c[illegible]

then, for a[illegible]
of all have [illegible]
and Scot[illegible]
long way o[illegible]
situation, I [illegible]
bond which [illegible]
country, the [illegible]

HEADS [illegible]

(FROM 26TH JUL[illegible]

THE Queen, with [illegible]
Divine service on S[illegible]
Claremont.
The Queen left C[illegible]
Osborne.
The Prince and Prin[illegible]
on Monday for Goodw[illegible]
of Richmond during th[illegible]
The Prince and Princess of Wales[illegible]
party at Marlborough House on Frid[illegible]
The Duchess of Cambridge had[illegible]
St. James's Palace on Friday, on the[illegible]
completion of her 87th year.
The bulletins respecting the D[illegible]
and her infant son are satisfacto[illegible]
A Cabinet Council was held[illegible]
all the Ministers were present.
In the House of Lords, on [illegible]
ville said at the meeting of the[illegible]
in important point had been r[illegible]
referred to the Powers. On T[illegible]
question, Earl Granville sai[illegible]
had been made to the Govern[illegible]
condition of the Suez Can[illegible]
Salisbury repudiated Mr. Gla[illegible]
of a speech at the Cannon[illegible]
Lords had absolutely reject[illegible]
Earl Granville announced [illegible]
would meet again on Saturda[illegible]
no statement could be made [illegible]
In the House of Commons, [illegible]
stone said that, although he[illegible]
Lords had rejected the P[illegible]
(Ireland) Bill, he could not un[illegible]
in the autumn session, but it w[illegible]
at the earliest period next year[illegible]
going into Committee of Su[illegible]
favour of abolishing the dut[illegible]
rejected by 93 to 39. On Mon[illegible]
declined to accede to Mr. [illegible]
that [illegible] by the Lords, sh[illegible]
Appropriation Bill. The Army and Nav[illegible]
were considered in Committee, and o[illegible]
trates' Salaries (Ireland) Bill being broug[illegible]
strongly opposed by the Irish membe[illegible]
House did not rise until 5 15 a.m. Mr. G[illegible]
Tuesday, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, [illegible]
ernment did not consider that any adv[illegible]
result from bringing the Franchise Bil[illegible]
the Lords in the present session. L[illegible]
maurice said the Government had de[illegible]
recognize the African International [illegible]
In Committee of Supply long discussi[illegible]
the Irish votes, and after some hours p[illegible]
reported without any vote having [illegible]
Other business was then proceeded w[illegible]
House was counted out at 20 minutes [illegible]
On Wednesday a discussion arose on th[illegible]
the Government in South Africa, and[illegible]
natory motion was defeated by 155 to 99[illegible]
Mr. Gladstone said he co[illegible]
promise of a statement re[illegible]
but the Government wou[illegible]
earliest information to [illegible]
went into Committee of [illegible]
topics were incidentally dis[illegible]
The members of the Confe[illegible]
Monday, Tuesday, and ye[illegible]
Numerous political me[illegible]
express opinions on the [illegible]
rejecting the Franchise Bi[illegible]
held at Manchester on Sa[illegible]
Hartington and Mr. John [illegible]
chief speakers. A resolu[illegible]
abolition of the House of L[illegible]
independent speaker, an[illegible]
unanimously.
The Marquis of Salisbury a[illegible]
on Monday addressed a large [illegible]
sentatives of Conservative Asso[illegible]
street Hotel on the pending conflict[illegible]
the Franchise Bill.
A Conference on the subject of Imp[illegible]
tion, at which many leading politic[illegible]
and colonial, were present, was held o[illegible]
the Westminster Palace Hotel, when re[illegible]
favour of the announced object were p[illegible]
committee appointed to prepare the org[illegible]
a society to promote federation between [illegible]
country and the colonies.
Mr. H. M. Stanley, the distinguished [illegible]
veller, arrived at Plymouth on Monda[illegible]
a conversation with a correspondent of [illegible]
Mr. Stanley expressed his conviction t[illegible]
Gordon could escape from Khartoum w[illegible]
pleased by one of three routes. He th[illegible]
relief expedition would be uselessly d[illegible]
life, and that General Gordon's courag[illegible]
ty might safely be relied on.
In the action of Mr. Bolton, Cro[illegible]
against Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., editor of *U*[illegible]
for a libel in that paper, the jury yeste[illegible]
ed a verdict of £3,000 damages for the [illegible]
At a meeting of the Governing Body[illegible]
lege the Rev. E. Warre was elected [illegible]
of the College in place of Dr. Hornby.
The cricket match between Kent an[illegible]
won by the former by eight wicket[illegible]
defeated Gloucestershire by an innings[illegible]
The match between the Australians[illegible]
was drawn unfinished. The Marylebo[illegible]
beaten by Notts by an innings and 1[illegible]
match between Surrey and Yorkshire[illegible]
unfinished. Gentlemen of Kent defe[illegible]
men of Philadelphia by six wickets.
Derbyshire by 58 runs.
The rector of Lincoln College, Oxfor[illegible]
Mark Pattison), died on Wednesday, ag[illegible]
A verdict of £1,000 damages was [illegible]
given in favour of Mrs. Weldon [illegible]
for improperly signing a certific[illegible]
Home Government securities h[illegible]
Consols closed at 100⅛ for money[illegible]
stocks closed with a strong te[illegible]
Railways having been firm [illegible]
buoyant at the last [illegible]
other hand, been for th[illegible]
OBITUARY.—Major the [illegible]
Ben. Ret. ; Sir John Lion[illegible]
and Rev. Canon Lyttelton [illegible]
Advocate for Western Afr[illegible]
F.L.S.

IN Berlin and Vienna pub[illegible] sanguine as to the success of [illegible]ference. At Cairo a provisional ag[illegible] cated as being the worst of all poss[illegible]

A suggestion by the Paris *Fi*[illegible] and France should unite to restrain [illegible] fluence in Egypt is not regarded in [illegible] serious proposition, but i[illegible] is believed [illegible] influence of Germany at the Conference [illegible] exerted favourably to French views.

A Greek merchant arrived at Alexandria fr[illegible] Kassala states that he saw letters from Gener[illegible] Gordon to the Governor of the latter town, dated six weeks back, in which he stated his intention of proceeding northwards at the rising of the Nile.

The Mudir of Dongola has telegraphed his intention of leaving that place and coming to Cairo, but intelligence from Dongola is so contradictory and confused that nothing positive is known of the condition of affairs there.

The French Senate has passed the Revision Bill, but struck out Clause 8, which abolished the power of that body over Money Bills.

The mortality from cholera at Toulon and Marseilles has diminished during the last two days, but at Aix there were on Wednesday 10 deaths. The epidemic has also been fatal at Arles. Notwithstanding the Rigid Italian quarantine, cases of cholera have occurred at Spezzia and Pancalieri.

It is feared that nearly 130 lives were lost through the collision between the Spanish steamer Gijon and the British steamer Laxham, off Cape Finisterre.

The representatives of the Foreign Powers in Constantinople have presented an identical Note to the Porte, strongly opposing the abolition of the foreign post-offices in that capital.

A society has been formed in Berlin to promote German colonization in South Africa.

An agent has been sent by the Governor of Singapore to negotiate with the Rajah of Tenom for the release of the survivors of the crew of the Nisero, who are held in captivity by him.

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TOURNAMENT, 1884.

quested by the Honorary Secre- mbay Gymkhana, to announce that of the dates fixed for the Kirkee , viz., 23rd and 25th September, clash- date originally fixed for this tournament the 22nd September, the date for the ement of the Bombay Polo Tournament en postponed to Monday, the 29th Sep- r.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck presiding. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Damodar Goverdhundas, "That the articles of the company be altered by inserting between the existing articles Nos. 47 and 48 the following, to be numbered 47*a* :—The company may from time to educe its capital, and may, by consolidation ision, divide the capital, or any part there- of larger or smaller nominal amount." "That article 89 of the articles e company be altered by insert- fter the words, 'three and the words 'exclusive of the g labour for working the n explained that the extra by the shareholders anna per bale. The concluded the

BRIBES T.

g of the ctor John oper, Chief overnment on ; and Mr. bert, and Sayani, ap-

rther cross-examined

er in ghee, having his that on a Sunday last n and asked witness inspector tested them correct. He then said ce in the scales, and he ested at the Mazagon by him, who carried uently witness called who told him the wjee, who accompanied the accused, "Never o settle the matter or ou will be fined Rs. 100 d, "Why, my weights peated that they were d him Rs. 50 he would s settled for Rs. 30, witness and Dewjee l be satisfied. After returned with Rs. 15, downstairs. Dewjee , and he put the whole k them from the table, e of paper, telling he re he followed them. had been taken away itness, and one was "Nothing will happen noted down. It will be weight before the be fined." On Wednes- consequence of which n. The summons was although his father's . When witness ap- rate he was asked and he denied it. thing of the accused, s. 5, without causing weight was detained. rs, and while he was came and said, "You I spoke well for you days afterwards he Ludha to the accused, ights were very short. he is a poor man." ou mean? You remem- affair. I want more m pay Rs. 17, and take s told Dharamsee to had Rs. 8, and went n he brought them he ked him to give them e of Dharamsee he put cused picked it up, and Dharamsee, who was cretly. in ghee and oil, was the accused, who had ook away some of his e last year. Witness king away the weights, ested. Accused, how- ights, and returned to , and told him he had nd that he would be 100 or Rs. 200. Witness tage in getting him fin- uld settle it, if witness ss said he was poor, and , and offered him Rs. 5. . After some conversa- he knew Javerichund he did, accused told d was called. Accused Javerichund's weights his weights were also them, witness and Javeri- ch. They eventually did them to a room in the nd showed them their take them away, but to ch. Witness did not cused told him that he he magistrate, and that alf, and that the scales nes, witness appeared served with a sum- at summons witness trate (Mr. Ryan). He fined Rs. 5. Javeri- d the same amount. say anything in the downstairs, where he

ayne.—Witness could sfied when accused les at the office. f a man being fined false weights? ably meaning himself ot understand much like bullocks, we are o as we are told. s an offence to have

l be taken before a

ed was only a con-

e, did you not, to give nown the law on the aid the money. s an offence to give ?—I did not, I will

t it was an offence do not know it

nly swear that it is

as if hesitating, and ontradicted his pre- t he first knew that he accused accepted

could be punished, new that the person nished, and not the

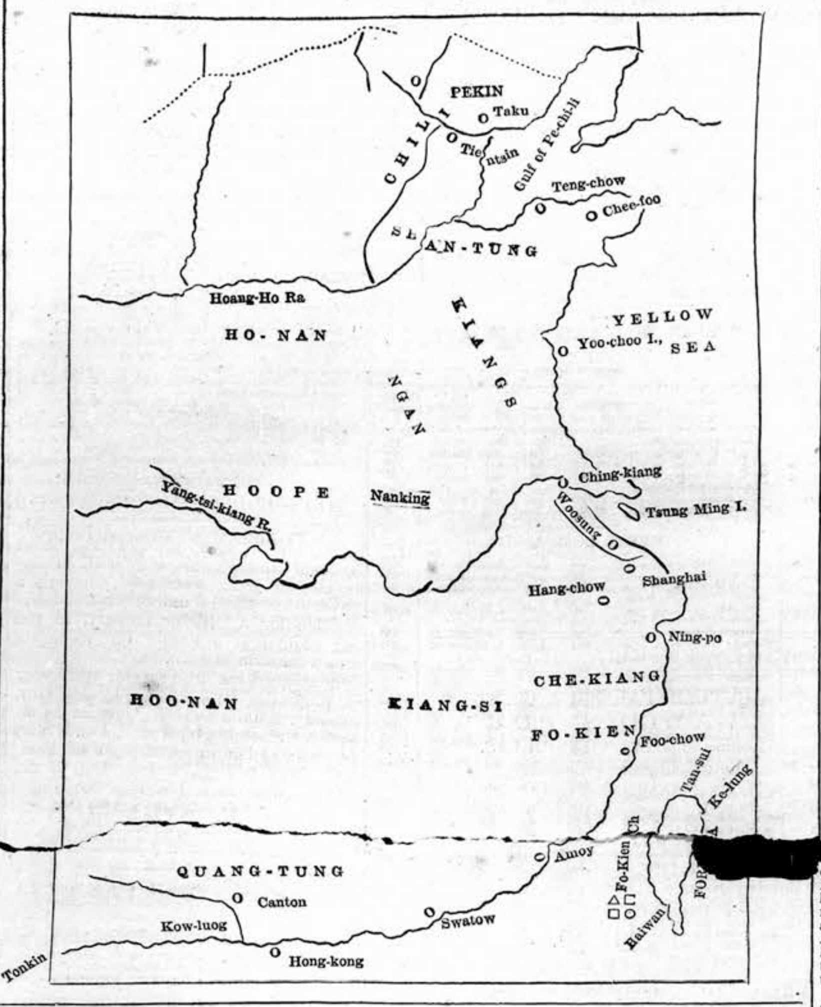
gistrate that you had

not allowed to speak removed him. He was repeated, that he The witness further no entry in respect to

Machado, was called nonses issued against having false weights deal of laughter by he did not under- an accused, charged his weights are true, Accused admits the ess said it may be, However when the d to him, he said no een 25 years a sum

ve, and Mr. ess.

SKETCH MAP OF THE CHINESE COAST.



THE CHINESE ARMY FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

NT number of *Le Spectateur Militaire*, article giving a long and elaborate of the Chinese Army. We gave a full y of the article when it was first published, w that war is impending between China France our readers will thank us for roducing it :—

e Army of the Celestial Empire is composed of two great divisions. 1st.—The Banner Army (Pa-Tschi); 2nd, the National Militia (Lu-Jing). The origin of the "Banner Army" is as follows :—The Army of Mandchona, which invaded the Chinese territory in 1601, was composed of four corps, distinguished by the colour of their banners—yellow, white, red, and blue. Later on, four new corps were formed which took to themselves banners of the same colour as the first, but with red borders; with the exception of the red banner corps, which had a blue border. Thus eight corps, the effective strength of which amounted to 60,000 men, were formed. To these, however, must be added the Mongolian auxiliaries and a large number of Chinese rebels. Each of these last forces was also divided into eight corps by Chun-tschi or Tien-tsong, the first Emperor of Mandchona, who reigned from 1644 to 1647. These eight banners carried the same colours as the Mandchovan army. When first formed, the Mongolian troops numbered 16,840 men, and the number of the Chinese rebels was about 24,050, giving an effective total for the whole force of over 100,000 men. Now the Chinese army numbers 24 banners, in each of which all branches of the service are represented. The approximately similar formation to a banner corps in an European army is the "division."

The order of the different banners, in each of the three nations, is as follows—

1.—Yellow—red border.
2.—Yellow.
3.—White.
4.—Red.
5.—White—red border.
6.—Red—blue border.
7.—Blue.
8.—Blue—red border.

The first three banners are considered to be a kind of Imperial Guard. Nos. 1,3,5, and 7 form the left wing of the army, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 the right wing. The Chinese army is organised on the territorial system. Its organisation may be compared with that formerly in existence among the frontier troops of the Austrian army, or with that of the Swedish army. At the same time, there is one important difference : the Chinese soldiers are not looked upon as settlers cultivating the soil ; they are made to live together, by corps in towns. The men belonging to a banner (Tschi-dschin) receive regular pay and remain in service all their lives. Their sons inherit their rights and duties to the State. In time of peace the soldier is permitted to take up any profession he pleases, but he cannot leave his garrison without special authority.

A distinction must be made between the Tsin-lu, who dwell in Pekin and its environs, and the Tschu fang, who live outside the capital. These latter are scattered over the whole Empire but in each town they, like the Tsin-lu at Pekin, occupy separate barracks. They have for several generations adopted the occupations of civil life, and any military spirit amongst them is almost extinct.

At the head of each banner are a General (Tu-tung) and two lieut-generals (Fu-tu-tung). In time of peace there are no tactical sub-divisions of the banner. The sub-divisions which do exist are only important from the point of view of recruiting, administration, &c. That which comes after the banner is called Tscha-len, and corresponds approximately to the brigade in European armies at least as regards recruiting. There are five of these Tscha-len in each banner except the Mongolian, which have only two. The Mongolian brigades appear to have some connection with the Mandchonan brigades (numbered 1 to 5), as they are numbered from 6 to 7 and take place in order of battle immediately to the left of the Mandchonan brigades.

The second and last sub-division (Niu-lu) corresponds to the company. The numbers are not exactly fixed. They depend on the fact that the strength of a company must not exceed three hundred men. If the strength rises above 300, a fresh Niu-lu is formed. Originally each company was about 300 strong, but the numbers have varied a good deal. In 1844 the approximate strength was only 90, organized as follows :—

Number of Banner.	Number of Companies. Mandchonan.	Mongolian.	Chinese.
I.	85½	28	40
II.	92½	24	40
III.	86	29	40
IV.	74	22	28
V.	84	31	30
VI.	85	32	29
VII.	81	30	30
VIII.	86½	25	29
Total...	678½	221	266
Grand Total......	1165½		

Total effective, about 105,000 men. This is far below the strength in 1601, when the banners were first formed. No very clear data exist on which to calculate the present strength.

The above table only includes the Tsin-lu, or troops stationed at Pekin. In addition, however, there is a mixed force of 840 companies of Tschu-ng, representing an effective of 100,000 men, con- ng of Mandchonans, Mongolians, and Chinese, d about all over the country. Details co

very little drill, or work of any kind, is carried on. This is, however, in a great measure due to the fact that most of the higher military officials remain a very short time in their posts.

Passing now to the National Militia (Lu-jing), while the banner troops, even those serving in the provinces, are subject only to the orders of their own officers, the militia in each province is under the orders of the Civil Governor. It is true that there is a military governor (Ti-tu) in each province, but his position seems to be a very inferior one. With such an organisation it is evident that unless the Governor be an exceptionally able man, the army, practically speaking, ceases to exist.

The effective strength of the militia is as follows :—

Province	Men.	Province.	Men.
Tschi-li............	42,532	Schan-tung..........	20,174
Kiang-su	50,134	Schan-si..............	25,534
Ngang-hwei	8,728	Schien-si..............	42,960
Kiang-si	13,832	Kan-su	55,619
Tsche-Kiang........	39,009	Fse-Tschwan	34,188
Fo-kien..............	63,304	Kwang-tung.........	69,052
Hu-pei................	22,740	Kwang-si.............	23,408
Hu-nan..............	35,590	Jin-nan...............	42,549
Ho-nan..............	13,834	Kwei-tschou	48,490
		Total...	651,677

According to the Chinese year-book of 1875, the above force is commanded by 16 generals, 64 subordinate generals, and 7,077 officers of different grades. This gives the exceedingly small proportion of 1 officer to 90 men. It seems probable, however, that the number of men is much exaggerated, and that the proportion of officers to soldiers is in reality much the same as in European armies.

The appointment and promotion of officers is, as in the case of civil functionaries, ruled by examinations. The subjects of an examination are not, however, those which are generally considered in European arms desirable, being chiefly confined to practice with bows and arrows at a mark, use of the sword, etc. The position of the officers is bad, their pay being little better than that of the rank and file. The highest grades are usually held by civilians, and there is, therefore, no inducement to officers to improve themselves.

As regards the men, a difference must be made between the banner soldiers and the militia. Of all peoples in the world, the Chinese are the least fitted for the career of a soldier. "Lagloire" does not enter into their composition. In their eyes, the pencil, or more correctly speaking, the art of writing, alone renders a man worthy of renown. The whole history of China shows only one Chinese hero, viz., the Emperor Tsin-Schi-Hwang-ti, who lived about 200 years before Christ. Even this monarch, who would be considered a very great man in Europe, occupies a very modest place in the annals of China.

The banner soldiers must be placed, in a military point of view, rather above the Chinese citizen. In wars against the English and the French they have often shown desperate courage as defenders of towns and fortresses. But courage of this description never gains a victory; it is passive; it is the expression of a blind submission to the supposed inevitable decrees of fate. Besides, when criticising the fighting character of soldiers, it is also necessary to take into account the manner in which they are commanded. In the case of the Chinese troops the skill of their commanders leaves much to be desired.

From the above account it will be seen that the military organisation of the Celestial Empire cannot easily be made to conform to more modern systems. This is understood even in China. Also no one seems inclined to act as in Japan, viz. : to break with old traditions and to reconstitute the military system on an entirely new basis. There is, moreover, in the Chinese Empire an obstacle which does not exist in the neighbouring state, viz., a lack of unity of purpose. Certain provincial governors have taken the inititative in instructing small bodies of troops after the European fashion, and on occasions have exercised them before foreigners. Thus in 1876 an infantry company 200 strong and a half battery of artillery (3 guns) were inspected by M. le Capitaine de Vaisseau le Comte de Mont, of the German Navy, at Tschi-Fu, a seaport of the province of Schan-Tung. The Chinese officers were in command, and the various manœuvres were satisfactorily performed. Unfortunately the instruction given by the foreign instructors appears to be forgotten as soon as the troops are left to themselves.

Two men, however, deserve special credit for the efforts they have made in this direction, viz., Li-Hung-Tschang, Governor of Tschili, and Tso-Tsang-Tang, Governor of Kan-Su and Schen-Si. This last officer commanded the Chinese troops in their struggle with Yacoob-Beg, sovereign of Kashgar, and the Dougane tribes. The Army of Li consisted of about 70,000 men, organised more or less in European fashion. The rifles were breechloaders of various patterns; the guns, Krupp cannons. To protect the town of Pekin against an attack from the sea, Li had taken the precaution to restore, as well as could be done, the Taku Forts on the Peiho and to arm them with Krupp guns. The Krupp manufactory, on the occasion of this war, made for China, to the end of 1879, the following guns :—

73 — 12 centimetre
66 — 15 "
17 — 17 "
4 — 21 "
Total 150

And field artillery—

6 — 4 centimetre
11 — 6 "
1 — 7 "
248 — 8 "
9 — 9 "
Total 275

Some of the fortress guns are now used by the navy, but most of them form the armament of the Taku forts. The field guns remain with the army of Li, but in 1879 they were not all mounted. Thanks to the energy of Li, a certain number of Chinese officers have been sent to Europe, to study modern military systems, the manufacture of arms, &c.

At the time of the repression of the rebellion in 1865, China employed a considerable military force. Tso-Tsung-Tang had not, it is true, a formidable antagonist. The Russian Colonel Prejewalski, the explorer of Mongolia in 1872-73, relates that the ganes bands, which ravaged the whole country massacred the Chinese garrisons, never dared tack the places where he was to be fo ugh he was accompanied by only peans. In fact, he could traverse ry as if in time of peace. empire of Yacoob-Beg fell aft der, more by internal di n of the Chinese s given an inter se Army, h e stre did

is nevertheless true that Tso defeated the enemy on all occasions, and reduced to obedience the inhabitants of the whole province of Ili, which would have been an exceedingly difficult task with troops in the state described by Colonel Prejewalski. Although numerous reinforcements had been sent, Tso's army in 1879 barely numbered 40,000. The poverty of the theatre of war, ravished as it was alike by friends and foes, the defective administrative services, &c., caused considerable loss.

The 40,000 men of Tso, and the 70,000 men of Li, constituted then the whole Chinese army. Part of these troops were specially kept for the defence of the capital, the remainder were divided between the east and the west of the Empire. The coast line, however, was, practically speaking, as defenceless as in 1841 and 1860.

In 1880 a plan of army reorganisation was determined upon, but not carried out in its entirety. Circumstances were unfavourable for a change, as the question of the Kuldja territory warned China that she could not, at such a critical moment, after her military organisation. The Army of Tso remained on a war footing and the projected reductions were not made. Tso Tsung-Tang himself was nominated Viceroy at Nankin, and was succeeded in his command by General Tsin-Tsan-Tsum. According to the new organisation, the Chinese army was to be remodelled entirely on modern principles, the existing army supplying only the "personnel."

The execution of these designs required the immediate selection of arms, the purchase of a certain quantity of the rifles, &c., chosen, the establishment of workshops for repairs, &c., the elaboration of the administrative services, a system of instruction for the troops, &c.

The question of armament was apparently settled in 1881, the Manser rifle and Krupp cannon being selected. Arms of these patterns were ordered at the German manufactories, and a great number have already been delivered. As to programmes of instruction, &c., the Imperial Government has sent several translators to Berlin, to translate into the Chinese language the regulations of the German Army.

The first military school, established in accordance with the reorganisation project, was started in 1881. At its head were two Chinese who had been instructed in Germany and a sergeant-major of the Prussian Artiller. It is more of a place for the instructions of troops and a school properly so called. The strength is 3 : 3 battalions of infantry, two field batteries of 4 guns each, and two squadrons of cavalry. The little force was first reviewed by its chief and organiser Li-Hung-Tschang, on the 6th June, 1881. The primary object of the institution is to furnish regiments with drill instructors similar to the "drill sergeants" of the English army.

The following are some interesting facts connected with the War Ministry, &c. The Ministers of War and Marine (Puig-Pu) have in the Celestial Empire the same chief. The organisation is entirely different to that of similar offices in European countries. In all the departments there are two chiefs, one Mandchonan, the other a Chinese. The Minister and all the principal employés are civilians. Strictly speaking, the orders of the War Ministers only affect the troops of the Guard ; he has little authority over the banner troops, and next to none at all over the provincial forces. The arsenals and magazines are under the orders of the Public Works Department (Kung-Pu). On the other hand, the Postal and Courier services and some of the administrative services of minor importance are under the control of the War Department.

The paper concludes with some remarks on the defective state of the communications of the country and the difficulties which would attend even a small body of invading troops on this account.

WE take the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

CHINESE DEFENCES.

In order to resist any French attack the Chinese are by no means ill-provided. The coast has been defended since the last war by fortifications at all the vital points. The Bogue-forts in the extreme south protect the approaches to Canton. These were taken by us in previous wars, but they have been repaired, and, together with torpedoes which will be freely employed by the Chinese, will render an advance on Canton by no means so easy. Further to the north, the entrance to the Yan-Tze-Kiang is also defended by powerful forts ; and torpedoes in the bed of the river will render an approach to Nankin almost impossible. At Che-foo, again, there are extensive forts, and the mouth of the Pei-ho, covering the approaches to the capital is very strongly armed. The old Taku forts have not only been made twice as effective as they were when they were captured in 1860, with a loss to the allies of 400 men, but new forts have been erected at some distance from the mouth of the river. Forty-three guns of heavy calibre are mounted at the Taku forts, and it is believed they could be rendered almost impregnable without much difficulty. Seven detached forts have been erected round Tien-tsin, and altogether the fortresses of the Chinese littoral are so strong that some time ago, when confidential inquiries were made as to the number of troops necessary for a successful invasion of China by two European Governments, it was stated that it could not be safely undertaken with less than 40,000 men.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

In addition to the fortresses on the coast, the Chinese possess a fleet which, although in some respects inferior to that of the French, is much stronger in weight of metal. It is divided into four squadrons, the vessels for the defence of Pei-ho consisting of two ironclads of the type of the Inflexible, namely, the Yan-quei and the [illegible]. Both of these were built in England ; their horse-power is 3,400, their tonnage 1,300 ; they carry each two Armstrong guns of 26 tons and six mitrailleuses ; their speed over the measured mile was [illegible] knots. They are the best vessels in the Chinese fleet, and they are supported by thirteen gunboats. The squadron of Foochow consists of two cruisers, and twenty-one smaller boats. At Shanghai there are six frigates and one armoured gunboat. The Canton squadron consists of two cruisers and [illegible] one gunboats. The majority of these gunboats are very small vessels of little importance, but [illegible] are very formidable fighting-vessels [illegible] are the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, built in England by Sir William Armstrong. These boats have a displacement of 400 to 4[illegible] tons, engines of 310 horse-power, of speed of nine knots, and a draught of only 8 ft.; the first four carrying each a 27½-ton gun and the others a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. With slight differences in construction the length of each of these gunboats is 125 ft. and the breadth between perpendiculars 30ft. The guns are fixed irremovably along the centre line of the boat and rest upon trunnion blocks which work upon a couple of beam slides, the projectiles are brought by steam from magazines below to the loading position, and are thrust home by a mechanical hammer working beneath the glacis plates at the bow. In addition to these there are two gunboats in England of 250 tons each carrying a 16 ton gun. The number of cannons in the Chinese fleet is said to be 380. It is manned by 8,000 seamen, 2,000 of whom, however, are in the reserve. The Chinese maritime arsenals stand at Foochow, Shanghai, and Camton. The old arsenal stands at Canton, a new one has been established at Tien-stin, and an third stands at Nankin. The manufactory of arms has been established at the capital of the province of Kan-tsu, on the Yellow river; and artillery and torpedo factories are established at Foochow. The chief weakness of the Chinese navy is in the scientific, medical, and commissariat service. The dockyard accommodation is bad ; their skilled officers are few ; and it was stated some time ago that not a single doctor had been appointed on any of the ships. The steamers of the China Merchant Company, forty in number, may be freighted for the transport of troops and materials, and could be of considerable service. The possession of these steamers enables the Chinese to move their troops with considerable rapidity from place to place, thereby materially increasing their capacity either for offence or defence. In 1880, when war was expected with Russia, an army of 20,000 men was shipped off from Hankow to the north without the least difficulty, solely by the Chinese steamers and transports.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTS.

If unfortunately France should declare war against China, her actual difficulty will be the question of transport. Unlike England, which has coaling stations at intervals all over the world, the French possess few points between Toulon and Saigon where they could put in to replenish their bunkers or refit their ships. In case of war between the friendly Powers the ports of neutrals would necessarrily be closed to the ships of both belligerents. To China this would not matter, for she is self-contained and would merely be fighting a defensive battle. To France it might be serious indeed. The enormous fleet of transports necessary to convey an army of 30,000 men across the world would find the greatest difficulty in securing coal. No doubt this difficulty might be surmounted, but no small part of the resolution of the Chinese to oppose the aggression of the French arises from the belief that it is practically impossible for any Power but England to land an effective expedition on the Chinese coast.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

ract the following paragraph from the rnment's letter in reply to that of the ipality on the subject of the Sanita- and the appointment of a Commis- to the matter :—

however, which the Commis- he scope of their duties under re of the control which is he Lieutenant-Governor eral, unduly limited

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their expense. But these powers are given to be exercised for the benefit of the public, and to enable the Commissioners to do their duty in regard to the cleaning and conservancy of the whole town. They are not given to be used only on the occurrence of extraordinary contingencies, or whenever the Commissioners feel disposed to use them. They are ordinary enabling powers to be used in the performance of their primary duties. If those powers are neglected, and the result is a failure to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the town, it is clear that the Lieutenant-Governor has authority to exercise the general control vested in him by the law to enable him to secure that these duties shall be properly discharged.

The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it necessary to enter upon this detailed examination of the legal status of the Corporation in order that the many misapprehensions which your letter discloses may be removed. It may be at once stated, however, that he sees no reason for thinking that there has been such a failure on the part of the Commissioners to provide roads, whether at the expense of the owners or at the expense, capital, or revenue of the municipality, as would justify the adoption of special measures under sections 28 and 29. The Commissioners are altogether in error in saying that he has overlooked the expenditure which has already been incurred on the improvement of bustees from capital, as well as the expenditure incurred by private owners under the orders of the Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the operations of the Drainage Department have resulted in the opening out of large metalled roads, where open drains have been sewered, and that roads have also been made at the expense of owners, and if the Commissioners refer to paragraph 17 of the Resolution of 7th December, where the results are fully acknowledged, they will see that their present statement is wholly incorrect. A reference to the same Resolution will also show that he acknowledged the work, tardy though it was, which was being done under different bustee projects. No doubt there is a vast field for structural improvements, but the Lieutenant-Governor has expressly stated the opinion that these are not of primary and vital importance compared with the wants of elementary sanitation and cleanliness.

The Lieutenant-Governor has now considered this case in all its aspects, and he has given his careful attention to all that the Commissioners have urged. He sees no reason to alter the views which led him to the conclusion that the public interests demand a full inquiry into the sanitary condition of the town, and the preparation of a scheme for its effective cleaning and conservancy. It was his earnest desire that this end should be attained, without even the appearance of antagonism to the Corporation, but in frank and cordial co-operation with them. He had the power to appoint a Commission under section 28; but he recognised that, though the Commissioners are entitled to nominate one of the three members of such a Commission, the adoption of this measure would have an aspect of supersession which he was most anxious to avoid. At the same time, he remembered that the scope of such a Commission would be confined to sanitary inquiries, whereas it was, and is still, his hope that funds may be made available for the adoption of an urgently needed scheme of structural improvements as well. He therefore proposed that both these questions should be comprehensively considered by a Committee not appointed under the law and not vested with any legal powers, but, like the Octroi Committee, composed of members nominated partly by the Commissioners and partly by Government, and presided over by yourself as Chairman of the Corporation. He offered the services of officers of Government belonging to the Medical and Engineering Departments, in order that professional assistance might be available for the preparation of the scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand from what possible point of view the Commissioners can regard such a proposal as a "sentence." There was nothing whatever either in the intention or in the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, which could bear such an interpretation. He distinctly declared that "the duty of the Commission would be, not to sit in judgment upon the proceedings of the Commissioners, but to draw up (1) for each section of the town a complete scheme for the reclamation of bustees, the filling up of tanks, the provision of water-supply, surface drainage, and the like; and (2) for the whole town such a scheme of structural improvements in the way of opening up new streets and straightening or enlarging existing streets, as may come within the limits of the probable financial resources of the Corporation." Finally, it was said "both schemes would, upon their completion, be submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners and for the information of Government." This proposal it was in the discretion of the Commissioners to reject, and they have rejected it. It therefore falls to the ground.

Having rejected the proposal by which the Lieutenant-Governor sought to escape from the appointment of a Commission under the law, the Commissioners have left him no alternative but to adopt that measure. He regrets extremely this necessity. He is aware that such a Commission would be exceeding its functions were it to undertake an inquiry into any matters unconnected with sanitation. But it is only the sanitary investigation that is of immediate urgency, and this will now be made. That the provision made for the cleaning and sanitation of the town was insufficient, is shown, if by nothing else, by the reports of the Health Officer of the Corporation; that its insufficiency was recognized, even by the Commissioners themselves, is shown by their action in appointing, while the Government letter was under issue, a special Committee to deal with the question, and by their adoption of the last of the Resolutions which were passed upon that letter. That this insufficiency has injuriously affected the health of the town, the returns of cholera abundantly prove, even if the reports of the Health Officer did not distinctly affirm it. The Lieutenant-Governor has shown the fullest desire to cause reform to be carried out without the appearance of superseding the Commissioners, and that desire has been thwarted by the Commissioners themselves. He cannot consider that his duty to the public would be discharged if he were now to neglect to employ the only means at his disposal to ensure that the interests of the public health shall be properly regarded and secured, before another epidemic invades the town. His action has certainly not been wanting in indications of an earnest wish that no semblance of undue interference with the system of Local Self-Government should be presented; and he has no apprehension that his proceedings will be interpreted by impartial observers as dictated by any hostility to a system which, as he has shown by every means in his power, and against the opinion of many experienced officers whose opinion is entitled to respect, has his warmest sympathy and support. But Local Self-Government has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and one of those responsibilities is the recognition and performance of the duties which the public interests demand.

I am now to inform you that a notification, appointing a Commission under section 28, will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. The members nominated by Government will be the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal and the Hon. H. Beverly of the Bengal Civil Service. It is intended that the proceedings of the Commission should commence on the 20th September, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to find that the Municipal Commissioners are ready still to co-operate in the proposed inquiry by nominating a member of their own body on the Commission.

BENGAL.

THEFT OF IDOLS.—A burglary is reported from Aradiah, in the 24-Pergunnahs. It appears that one Kally Prosono Bhuttacharjee, a priest, had been entrusted with two family idols, named *Narayan* and *Bigro*. The idols belonged to a Ghosal family, who were residents of Aradiah. In consequence of the separation of certain members of the family, who had been living together previously, and to whom the idols belonged, they unanimously agreed to make over the idols to the priest for custody. The idols, which had on ornaments, valued at Rs. 70, were duly taken possession of by the priest, and placed in his house. A few days had not elapsed, when his house was broken into, and the idols robbed.—*Statesman.*

ASSAULT BY A SHIP CAPTAIN AT CALCUTTA.—James Doran, a seaman belonging to the British ship Calistoga, charged Captain T. Manston, commander of that vessel, with having assaulted him on the 6th instant. The complainant stated that he had been ill for seven days previous to the 6th instant, and on that day he went aft to see the doctor, when the captain remarked that it was time for him to turn to and work. He was then ordered into the chief officer's cabin for examination, and while there, the defendant struck him a blow on the mouth which made him insensible for a time, and on reviving he was struck again, which caused blood to flow from his ears, mouth, and nostrils. The defendant admitted the assault, but pleaded great provocation. The complainant had laid up ever since the vessel came into port, on the excuse of illness, which the doctor said was false, and he had all along given a great deal of trouble. His worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The complainant asked his worshi he was to pay for the witnesses whom he had into court. The captain had told him would make him pay out of his wag witness he took from the ship. His wo have nothing to do with that. If yo to me for subpœnas, you could hav —*Indian Daily News.*

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